

The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 24, 1897.

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This quarter-saving
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desk is
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DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
MONTEREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
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Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
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Biographic.

The progenitor of the McCarty connexion, and one of the earliest pioneers in our county, was Timothy McCarty, a native of Ireland. He settled on Knapp's Creek, previously to the Revolution, and was a soldier in that memorable war for independence. He could speak from experience that hard was the contest for liberty and the struggle for independence. With his humble hand he helped to make the history that forms one of the most instructive chapters in the annals or human endeavors for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

His first marriage was with Nancy Honeyman, and settled on lands now in the possession of Wilson Rider and the Gibson Brothers near Frost, thence moved to Browns Mountain and opened up the property now owned by Amos Barlow. By the first marriage there were seven sons: Daniel, Preston, Justin, James, Thomas,—the names of the other two not remembered. All of these sons were soldiers in the war of 1812, and but one ever returned to Pocahontas, Daniel McCarty, to live. The rest either perished in the war, or went to Tennessee, or Kentucky.

Timothy McCarty's second marriage was with Jane Waugh, a sister of Samuel Waugh of The Hills, whose memoirs recently appeared in The Times. By this marriage there were thirteen children. The names of but eight are in hand: Eli, Reuben, Samuel, Jacob, Nancy, Jane, Martha, and Sally.

Nancy was married to Robert McClary, a saddler at Mill Point, and finally went to Ohio. Jane became Mrs Harvey Casebolt, and after living awhile at the head of Locust Creek, went to one of the western counties of West Virginia.

Sally was married to Ezekiel Boggs, in Greenbrier County. Eli married Margaret, daughter of Levi Moore, junior, and lived most of his married life on the place lately occupied by John Simmons, head of Stony Creek. His daughter Jane was married to John Simmons. Robert, Amanda, Margaret, Calvin, Milton, Warwick, and Nancy are the children of Mr and Mrs John Simmons.

Reuben McCarty lived and died unmarried. Samuel Waugh McCarty married Phebe Moore, daughter of "Pennsylvania" John Moore and Margaret Moore his wife. Their children were James, George, Margaret, William, Elizabeth, and Peter. In reference to Samuel McCarty's family the following particulars are available:

James McCarty went to Ohio, married Mary Hodden, and thence went to Minnesota. His second marriage was with Melissa Overly. George McCarty, a Union soldier, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company I, killed in 1864 at the battle of Winchester under Sheridan.

William McCarty, a Union soldier, 10th West Virginia Regiment Company A, died at home, 1871. Margaret McCarty was married to James Curry, and they went to Kansas.

Elizabeth McCarty, a life-long invalid, but an industrious, useful person, died a few years since at the old homestead.

Peter McCarty was a Union veteran, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company I. He married Elizabeth Araminta Hill, daughter of Aaron Hill, on Hills Creek, and resides on the homestead near Dille's Mill. The names of their children, James William, Leanna Frances, Amos Hedrick, Albert Granville, Carrie Virginia, and Mary.

Jacob McCarty, son of Timothy McCarty, was a member of the West Virginia legislature in the reconstructive period. His first marriage was with Annie Boggs, of Greenbrier, and lived on Droop Mountain. There were six children by this marriage: Samuel, Elizabeth, Mahala, Melissa, Julia, and Franklin. The second mar-

riage was with Hannah Brock, of Droop Mountain. George and Fanny are the children by this marriage. George McCarty lives on the homestead on Droop Mountain overlooking the Hillsboro charming landscape.

Miss Susie McCarty and her brothers, James H. and Thomas, teachers in the public schools, are the grand-children of Jacob McCarty. Their parents Samuel and Elizabeth McCarty, of Bruffey's Creek.

Jacob McCarty, Esq., as already intimated was prominent in the political affairs of our county, soon after the war between the States. He seems to have been quite ready at repartee. Soon after his return from Wheeling some one undertook to guy him in this fashion: "Well, Jake, you have been to the legislature and found out what a fool you are."

"Yes," rejoined Mr McCarty, "and that is more than you can say for yourself."

Daniel McCarty was the only one of the seven sons of Timothy McCarty that went to the war of 1812 and returned to Pocahontas permanently. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of "Pennsylvania" John Moore, and they lived on Brown's Mountain. Their children were George, John David, Margaret, Louisa, and Jane; and in reference to them we learn that George married Eliza Herold and settled where Sheldon Moore, Esq., now lives. The names of George's children were Andrew, Lanty, Catherine, Ella, and Lillie.

John David McCarty married Susan Harper, and lived near Hillsboro. Their children were Ellis, Julia Anne, Mrs George H. Curry, who died August, 1897; Sherman, who perished in a tan vat; Martha and Della dying young.

Margaret McCarty was married to Jeremiah Dille, and lived near Mt. Tabor. Her children were Jasper, Margaret, who was Mrs C. J. Hill; Sally Jane, now Mrs Martin Hoover, of Kansas. Louisa became Mrs Warwick Jackson.

Jane was married to Henry Tomlinson, and settled in Iowa. Daniel McCarty when in service was in the company commanded by Captain William Cackley, living at the time at Mill Point. He was greatly attached to his captain and seemed never to tire in rehearsing the deeds of kindness and careful attention performed by his greatly esteemed captain.

Among his war stories the old soldier seemed to take great delight in telling how the turkeys would make him run into camp when he would be foraging for something fresh to eat for his messmates.

In explaining how this could be for a soldier brave as he claimed himself to have been, Daniel would shut one eye, wink with the other, fix his tobacco, and study awhile and if happened to be in a refreshment room he would have to have a nip of thirty-cent Kerr's Creek whisky. When ready he would tell in slow and measured tones how he would bait fish-hooks with grains of corn and then throw the line where the turkeys could see it, and when one would take the bait it would start right for him and he would break for the camp, and the old gambler would never stop nor let him alone until it was knocked on the head. Then it was his time to tackle the brave old critter and fix him for a turkey roast, for giving him such a scare and hard race.

When it was insinuated that it took him a very long time to tell nothing much at last, his rejoinder would come quick as lightning. When there is nothing much to talk to, it takes time to say nothing much, as the Preacher tells us.

We have thus traced as well as we could the family history of Timothy McCarty, with such assistance as Mrs Margaret Simmons and James H. McCarty were able to render. The friends of the relationship owe their thanks mainly to them for the cheerful and valuable help they gave the compiler. The narrative is brought down within the memory and observation of the living. Some mem-

ber of the McCarty connexion should take special pains to preserve this paper and collect materials for correction and expansion at some future day. The same ought to be done by the friends of all the pioneers whose family annals may be given in these biographic memoranda, week after week.

One hundred years ago but few persons in our region were more generally known and more talked about than Timothy McCarty. Tho he claimed to be a native of Ireland, his name indicates Scotch parentage. He was one of the renowned Scotch-Irish emigrants who were refugees for conscience sake, and were looking for homes where they might live unmolested by the restrictions that made their lives so unhappy at that period of bloody agitation in the old country. The people of East Virginia wanted a living wall between them and the Indians. They differed from the Chinese. The Chinese made their wall of brick and stone to shut out the Tartars. The East Virginians thought a living wall would be cheaper, sooner built, and serve a better purpose, and so they prevailed on their governor to offer special privileges and inducements to any who might venture to settle the Valley of Virginia and the regions adjacent.

Timothy McCarty was one of the persons that came, one of those who stood faithfully to his post in the struggle for American Independence. He is one of the few revolutionary veterans buried in our mountain land, and it would be well if his grave could be identified and kept from being forgotten.

A LETTER TO THE TEACHERS. THEIR DUTIES, ETC.
DEAR FELLOW TEACHERS:
Considering the importance of brevity in an article that may not be of interest to all the readers of The Times, I shall ask you to accept some of my statements upon faith without presenting details of argument to prove them.

I desire to call your attention to a few thoughts concerning the duties and responsibilities which you have assumed. Lord Bacon, in his "Maxims of the Law," said: "I hold every man to be a debtor to his profession." A teacher certainly is debtor to his profession, and he should cherish an honest pride in it and should never lose sight of the final purpose of his work.

Now, let me call your attention to the following important duties: It is your duty to see that the Graded Course of Study is properly introduced into your school. If you will turn to page 16 of the Manual you will find the following: "For you, in compliance with the law, the Manual and Course of Study has been prepared, for it is thro you it must succeed. It is from the schools in which you teach that the great mass of men and women come who own and control the great enterprises of the day. Here are educated the boys and girls who because of the active life they must lead possess that physical development which, with proper training, insures a degree of intellectual vigor, which needs but proper training to insure to the State that better citizenship and home-life which, to obtain, it has expended millions of dollars." What an interest, therefore, centers in the common schools, and how great the responsibility of the teacher. The public school system should be managed upon business principles. We should work upon a uniform plan, and let me urge upon you the necessity of properly grading your scholars.

It is the duty of every teacher to properly prepare the grade sheet, and, together with the term register, return to the Secretary of the Board of Education. The effect of grading your school will be largely lost unless the grade sheet is properly filled and filed with the Secretary. See that your work on your grade sheet is correct, for without accuracy it is worthless. Remember that your grade sheet goes into the hands of your successor and he will rely on it in classifying his school. Therefore, be sure that your work is correct.

Statistics are worthless unless accurate, and the large sums of money expended by the State in distributing the same is a waste, if they are not correct in every particular.

Almost every mail brings to the office of the State Superintendent letters of inquiry from the office of the National Commissioner of Education, or from various institutions, States and Nations regarding our State educational work, and to these interrogations the department is unable to make intelligent reply because of the failure or neglect of those charged with the duty of supplying the desired information.

Now, fellow teacher, to make a correct report of your school work is one of your most important duties and there is not a blank handed you but which should be properly filled. The Legislature has made ample provisions for collecting and placing the State in possession of valuable information by furnishing blanks, etc., and the law must be enforced by all whose duty it is to see that it is enforced.

The Secretary of the Board of Education is prohibited by law from issuing to a teacher a draft for his last month's salary until said teacher has delivered to him a properly kept term register.

A correct enumeration of the school youth is one of the most important matters connected with the school work of the State, for it is the basis upon which the distributable school fund of the State is disbursed. The law makes it the duty of the teacher in each sub-district, before the end of his school and not later than the first day of April in each year, to make an enumeration of all the scholars residing in his sub-district. This is one of your most important duties.

Teachers should not use unauthorized text-books. In regard to Grammar, I will say that according to the rulings of the Attorney General the only authorized books on this subject are Hyde's.

Many inquiries reach me regarding the compulsory school attendance law. Some claim the enforcement of the law is impossible, and are willing to violate it. I clip the following from the West Virginia School Journal: "If the law is a bad one it should be enforced all the more rigidly for by so doing its speedy repeal would be rendered very nearly certain. If the law is a good one, it certainly should receive the support of all loyal citizens. But, above all, the law should be faithfully executed by teachers and school officers, because it is the supreme law of the State and as such should be sacredly respected."

So far this year the school attendance has been good, and I believe that an earnest effort on the part of the teachers and trustees will accomplish much for the cause of education.

With best wishes for your welfare, I remain, Your most obedient servant,
D. L. BARLOW,
County Supt. of Schools.

An oysterman of Alexandria, Va found a gold collar button in the shell of an oyster, according to a local paper.

BRUSH the hair daily through to the scalp, and occasionally apply Hall's Hair Renewer, and a luxurious head of hair will be maintained of a natural hue.

THIRTEEN potatoes, all grown into one, found on the farm of a Traverse City, Michigan, man, carried an obvious suggestion and the farmer promptly forwarded the batch to the Hon Potato Pingree.

WHEN a horse fell into a large and deep well at Henderson, N. C., some practical genius attached a hose to a near-by hydrant and, turning on the water, filled up the well and floated the horse to the top, whence rescue was comparatively easy.

It is said that Mrs Jesse Huston, who lives on the Hustonville pike, near Hustonville, Ky., had not until last month spent a day away from home in twenty-three years, not because she could not, nor because of any eccentricity, but just because she loves her home and wants to be there to do her work.

Ticklish Things.

"I suffered with bronchitis for nearly five years. My physician prescribed for me without producing favorable results, and finally advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have taken six bottles of this medicine, and am now a

come nearer being true, than in the case of a severe cough. Do you know the feeling? The tickling in the throat, that you writhe under and fight against, until at last you break out in a paroxysm of coughing? Why not cure the cough and enjoy unbroken rest? You can do so by using

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Notions.

Mark Twain's latest work, "Following the Equator. A Journey around the World," is said to be one of his best productions. He gives an extract from an obituary notice, which all country editors who have vainly tried to express the woe which they did not feel, and write something affecting, will appreciate. It was composed by a native of India, about his uncle, Onocool Chunder Mookerjee, and published in Calcutta:

"And having said these words he hermetically sealed his lips, not to open them again. All the well-known doctors of Calcutta that could be procured for a man of his position and wealth were brought,—Doctors Payne, Fayer, and Nil-madhub Mookerjee, and others; they did what they could do with their puissance and knack of medical knowledge, but it proved after all as if to milk the ram! His wife and children had not the mournful consolation to hear his last words; he remained *sotto voce* for a few hours, and then was taken from us at 6:12 P. M. According to the caprice of God which passeth understanding."

There is one Virginia Republican who wants a job and he seems to go after it as a matter of right, to judge from the following letter which he wrote to the President:

Hon William McKinley,
Washington, D. C.
DEAR SIR: I helped save the country in 1896 and am anxious to keep it saved; but am now a statesman out of a job and without visible means of support. Unfortunately I am too heavy for light work and too light for heavy work, and unless you hit the civil service a swipe in the solar plexus and come to my relief I am afraid I shall perish.

I am in many respects especially entitled to recognition by your administration. I was born several years ago while quite young, read law part of a while, and have practiced occasionally. I am now the only surviving private of the Confederate Army. Since our flag went down in gloom at Appomattox I have suffered constantly. I have never been married, but have had yellow fever, have been drowned, burned alive, blown up at sea, swallowed by a shark, and served as Republican County Chairman during the campaign of 1896.

If you will call at my office I will confer with you on the problems confronting your Administration, or I am willing to correspond with regularly. Always enclose stamp for reply. If you need me in Washington send ticket, and I will come at once.

Your Administration will be a failure unless I get "something equally as good."
Very truly yours,
FRANK WYSOR,
Pulaski, Va., Dec. 12.

"An exchange reports," says Electricity, "that in a recent examination that was made of some 'electric bulbs' sold by a street fakir it was found that beneath a strip of gauze was a layer of dry mustard. When the wearer perspired a little the mustard was moistened and set up a burning sensation, and the deluded victim believed a current of electricity was passing through him."

That there is an honesty rising superior to business avarice even in this sordid age appears from the experience of a Topeka sporting man. He wrote to a cigarette company that he had saved the pictures in 1,200 packages of cigarettes which he had smoked, and asked what prize the company would offer for them. He received an answer saying that the company would give him a coffin if he would smoke as many more.

Notions.

scopes it appears a dark swirling mass which spreads with great rapidity. It is the greatest seen on the sun since 1892. The effect on the weather is beneficial. It will make the winter more endurable and we are not apt to suffer from any great extremes of temperature during the sun-spot season.

The Use of the Tooth-Brush.
"It is but a little thing," says The Hospital, "yet on its proper use depends much of the happiness of modern man. Why civilized teeth should be so rotten is a question which has often been debated, and probably the true answer is more complex than one would think. Many good mothers are content to put all toothache down to lollypops; but that sugar in itself is not responsible for bad teeth is proved by the splendid 'ivories' often possessed by negroes who practically live upon the sugar cane, and thrive upon it, too, during the whole of the season when it is in maturity. Dental decay is common enough, however, among negroes in towns, and it seems clear that the caries of the teeth, which is so common among most civilized races, is due not to any particular article of diet so much as to digestive and nutritive changes imposed upon us by our mode of life, and to some extent by the fact that by hook or by crook we do somehow manage to live, notwithstanding our bad teeth; whereas, in a state of nature, the toothless man soon dies. Recognizing, then, that until the time arrives when some great social reformer either mends or ends our present social conditions, our teeth will tend to rot, and that, whatever the predisposing causes, the final act in the production of caries is the lodgment of microbes on and around the teeth, we see that for long to come the tooth-brush will be a necessity if the health is to be maintained. It is only by the frequent use of this little instrument that those minute accumulations can be removed which are at the root of the mischief. A few elementary lessons in bacteriology would, we fancy, greatly startle many people, and certainly would show them the futility of trusting to one scrub a day. The fact is, that if people, instead of looking at the tooth-brush from an esthetic point of view, and scrubbing away with tooth-powders (!) to make their front teeth white, would regard it merely as an aid to cleanliness, they would see that the time to use it is after meals and at night, not just in the morning only, when the debris left from the day before has been fermenting and brewing acid all night through. They would all see how inefficient an instrument the comb on tooth-brush is unless it is used with considerable judgment. One of the secondary advantages of spending a good deal of money on dentistry is that at least one learns the value of one's teeth. By the time we have got them dotted over with gold stoppings and gold crowns we learn to take care of them, even altho that may involve the trouble of cleaning them more than once a day and using perhaps more than one brush for the purpose."

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